

1824

An

Inaugural Essay

On the use

of



as a remedy in

Intermittent Fevers &c

By William H. Geyerhof

Pennsylvania

1823.

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THE FIRST OF TWO

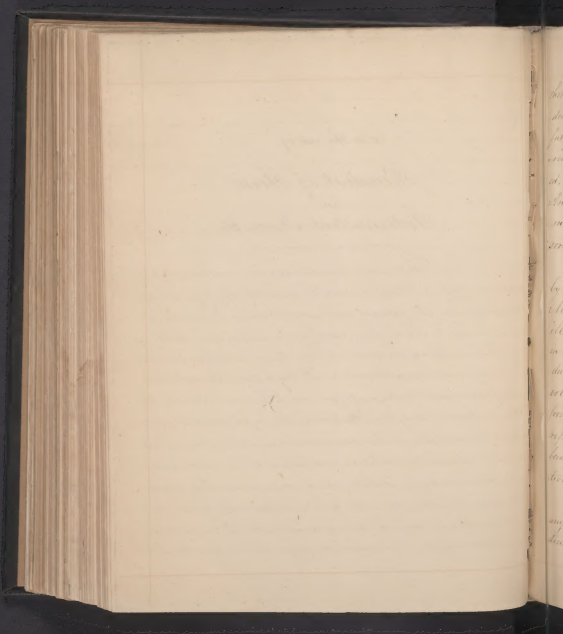
Unpublished Manuscript

1855

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On the use of
Prussiat of Iron
in
Intermittent Fevers &c.

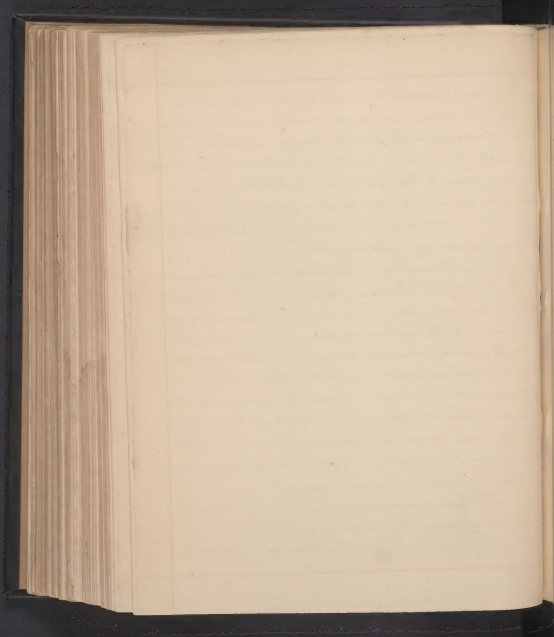
When any new medicine is ushered forth, accompanied as it too frequently is, with the highest encomiums on its powers and excellence, and proclaimed superior to others, long used in practice, and well established by experience. When the sources from which it proceeds are even known to be high and respectable, we should nevertheless, before adopting implicitly the declarations of any one, cautiously try, and carefully compare the results of the new medicine, with those which we were taught to employ, and whose efficacy we have seen confirmed by practice and experience. In many instances the facts given, may be intrinsically correct, but the deductions may be falsely drawn. In others, we see remedies, may be denounced, or unfairly considered, and



thirty have a tendency to induce a greater degree of confidence in the power of a new and favorite medicine, than future experience will justify, and the article itself mis-lead. By the too hasty adoption of a practice thus founded, many may be led to commit highly dangerous errors. And this remark is not the least applicab^{le} to inter-
mittent fevers, the consequences of which, are often
serious, and not unfrequently fatal.

The subject of this thesis, has been suggested by the paper of Dr. Sellickoff, of Frederick County, Maryland, consisting of a statement of several cases, illustrative of the remedial powers of Quinina, "Given in Intermitting and Remitting fevers," and some deductions drawn therefrom, as published in the fifth volume of the American Medical Recorder. And, also, from having heard that considerable confidence was reposed in it, by several physicians of this city, who have been using it since the publication of the paper, above men-
tioned.

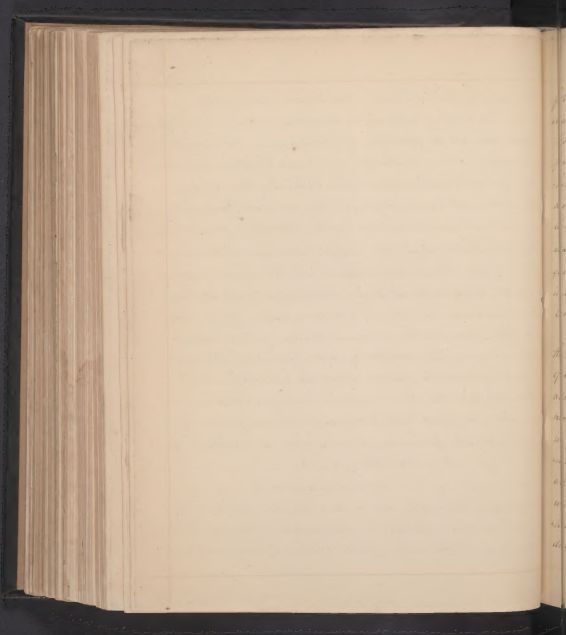
An opportunity, as good perhaps, as could
any where be found, of testing the real utility of this me-
dicine, was afforded me, by my situation, as resident stu-



dent in the Philadelphia Almshouse, where great num-
bers of patients affected with this disease came for treatment.
I had here too, an opportunity of comparing the success of
a variety of other medicines, employed for the same pur-
pose in intermittents, with the Prussiat of Iron; but of
all others, not commonly used, this was most extensively
employed. It was prescribed by the attending physician
Doctor Jackson, and more or less by several of the students
of the House. It was exhibited in all the forms of inter-
mittent; in its different stages; and it was taken during
the apyrexia. And in all the cases which came under
my care, prior to the administration of the Prussiat
of Iron, or any other medicine, exhibited with the same
view, the stomach was evacuated by an emetic, or the
alimentary canal by a mercurial purge. Emetics how-
ever were preferred, and consequently more generally
employed; the following combination was frequently
used,

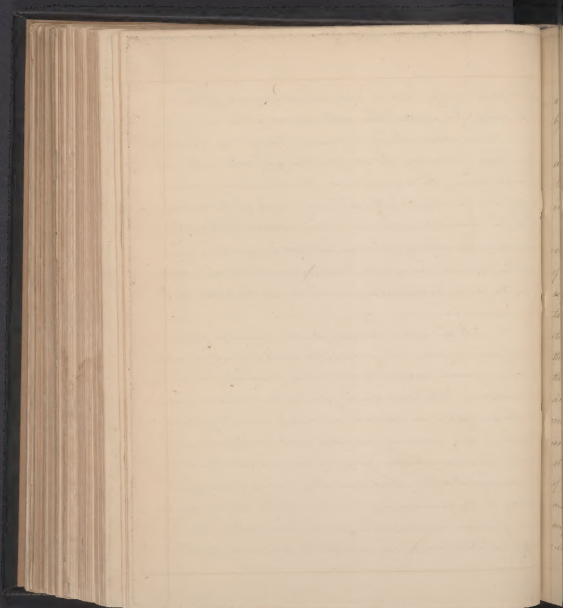
R. Sulf. Spicac. ʒi;
Cast. Sulfurum gr. ss.

This prescription often answered a twofold purpose, by
producing vomiting, and operating upon the bowels at the
same time. Occasionally, however, calomel was given, and



followed in a few hours by costive stool, or some one of the usual colics. The system thus well prepared for its reception, it was administered in doses of five grains, three or four times in the day. In the generality of cases, it was exhibited during the apyrexia; in others however, it was directed to be taken in the different stages of the disease, with the view, to ascertain the fullest extent of its powers, and, determine whether, it really possessed to any extent the qualities recently claimed for it in intermittents, and whether it would prove, indeed, superior, to the justly celebrated Castoreum.

It did appear necessary to note down in detail the different forms of the disease; the habits, age and mode of living, of each patient to whom the Prussiat of Iron was administered. The tertian was by far the most common form, next the quotidian; the quartan was rarely seen. The patients in general, were labouring men; and their habits and manner of living very similar; from the circumstance of nearly all coming from the same place, they having been engaged working at the canals along the Schoullicht, the neighbourhood of which is remarkable, for the prevalence of this disease, which commences early in the autumnal months.



and the same day, I received from the same source the
information that the same was true.

The same day, I received from the same source the
information that the same was true. I then
went to the same place and found the same
information true.

I then went to the same place and found the same
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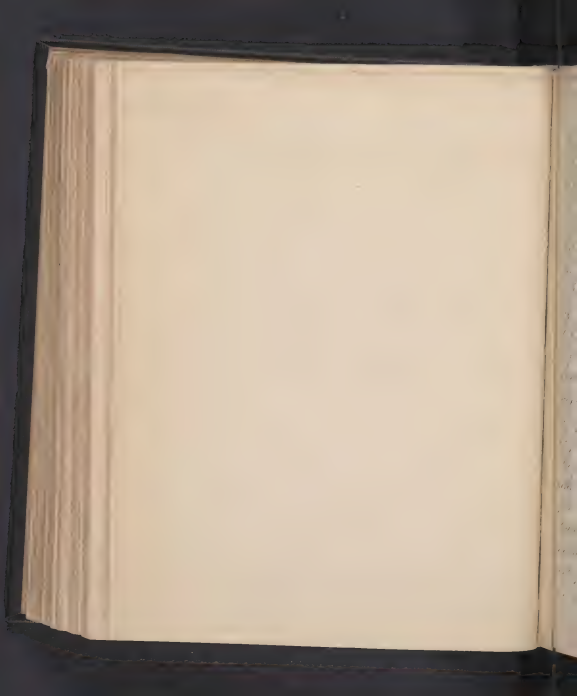
I then went to the same place and found the same
information true. I then went to the same place
and found the same information true.











The first thing I noticed when I stepped
out of the car was a warm blanket of
sunlight. The air was thick with the scent of
fresh earth and the distant hum of traffic.
I took a deep breath, feeling the sun on my face
and the breeze on my skin. It was a perfect
day, just what I needed. I walked towards
the park, my heart full of hope and
anticipation. The children were playing
happily, their laughter echoing through the
trees. I watched them for a moment, feeling
a sense of peace and joy. The world was
so beautiful, so full of life. I smiled
at the thought of the future, of the
dreams I had for myself and for the
world. I knew that I was on the right
path, that I was doing the right thing.
The sun was shining brightly, and the
birds were singing. It was a beautiful
day, and I was so lucky to be here.
I took another deep breath, feeling the
sun on my face and the breeze on my skin.
It was a perfect day, just what I needed.
I walked towards the park, my heart full
of hope and anticipation. The children were
playing happily, their laughter echoing
through the trees. I watched them for a
moment, feeling a sense of peace and joy.
The world was so beautiful, so full of life.
I smiled at the thought of the future, of
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6. 3.









1. $\frac{1}{2} \log \frac{1}{2}$ 2. $\frac{1}{2} \log \frac{1}{2}$



1847

1. The first of the year was a very cold day, with a heavy frost, and a strong wind from the north.

2. The second day was a very cold day, with a heavy frost, and a strong wind from the north.

3. The third day was a very cold day, with a heavy frost, and a strong wind from the north.

4. The fourth day was a very cold day, with a heavy frost, and a strong wind from the north.

5. The fifth day was a very cold day, with a heavy frost, and a strong wind from the north.

6. The sixth day was a very cold day, with a heavy frost, and a strong wind from the north.

7. The seventh day was a very cold day, with a heavy frost, and a strong wind from the north.

8. The eighth day was a very cold day, with a heavy frost, and a strong wind from the north.

9. The ninth day was a very cold day, with a heavy frost, and a strong wind from the north.

10. The tenth day was a very cold day, with a heavy frost, and a strong wind from the north.

11. The eleventh day was a very cold day, with a heavy frost, and a strong wind from the north.

12. The twelfth day was a very cold day, with a heavy frost, and a strong wind from the north.

13. The thirteenth day was a very cold day, with a heavy frost, and a strong wind from the north.

14. The fourteenth day was a very cold day, with a heavy frost, and a strong wind from the north.

15. The fifteenth day was a very cold day, with a heavy frost, and a strong wind from the north.

16. The sixteenth day was a very cold day, with a heavy frost, and a strong wind from the north.

17. The seventeenth day was a very cold day, with a heavy frost, and a strong wind from the north.

18. The eighteenth day was a very cold day, with a heavy frost, and a strong wind from the north.

19. The nineteenth day was a very cold day, with a heavy frost, and a strong wind from the north.

20. The twentieth day was a very cold day, with a heavy frost, and a strong wind from the north.

21. The twenty-first day was a very cold day, with a heavy frost, and a strong wind from the north.

22. The twenty-second day was a very cold day, with a heavy frost, and a strong wind from the north.

23. The twenty-third day was a very cold day, with a heavy frost, and a strong wind from the north.

24. The twenty-fourth day was a very cold day, with a heavy frost, and a strong wind from the north.

25. The twenty-fifth day was a very cold day, with a heavy frost, and a strong wind from the north.

26. The twenty-sixth day was a very cold day, with a heavy frost, and a strong wind from the north.

27. The twenty-seventh day was a very cold day, with a heavy frost, and a strong wind from the north.

28. The twenty-eighth day was a very cold day, with a heavy frost, and a strong wind from the north.

29. The twenty-ninth day was a very cold day, with a heavy frost, and a strong wind from the north.

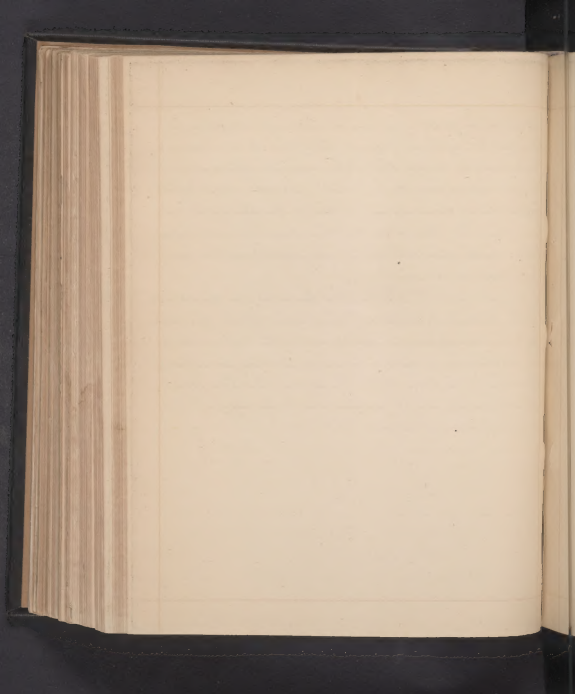
30. The thirtieth day was a very cold day, with a heavy frost, and a strong wind from the north.

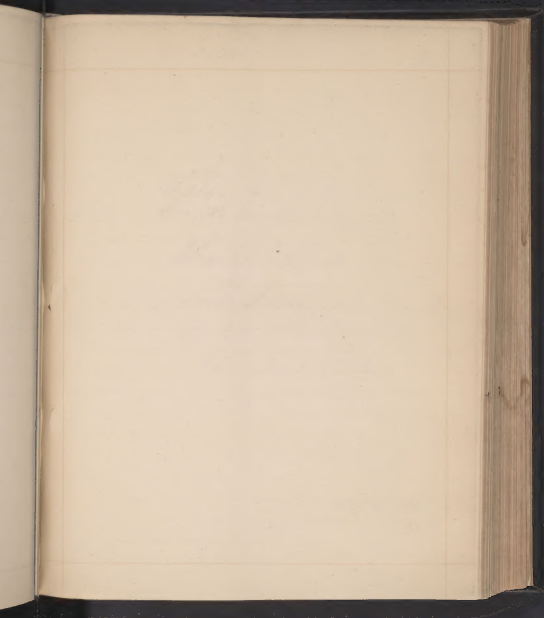
31. The thirty-first day was a very cold day, with a heavy frost, and a strong wind from the north.



Of the impropriety of an augmentation of medicines it does not belong to me to speak. But this much I may be permitted to say, that if the medicines which are to be introduced into the *Matéria Medica*, possess more power in the diseases in which they ~~may~~ be recommended, than the *Prussiat of Mars* has evinced in intermittent fever, surely, they will be but sorry additions to it and had better not be made.

Dr Seltzschaffer, has it appears layed claim to the medical application of the *Prussiat of Mars*. here however he is mistaken, for independent of the book referred to by the reviewer, to disprove his claim; the more recent publication of the letter of *Dr Thomas* in the *American Dispensatory*, which is antecedent to the paper of *Dr S.* is sufficiently conclusive.





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